FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1843. [NO. 1342.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of John B. Marsh, dec'd, will sell at Public Auction, on Monday, March 6th, at the Court House in Fayetteville, One Likely Negro Woman, and her two Children, on a credit of 6 months, for approved note.

P. TAYLOR, *Administrator.*
A. KIMBALL, *Auctioneer.*

February 8, 1843. 41-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of John F. Barnes of Bladen County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

February 11, 1843. 41-10w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

H. W. Stricklin & Co. vs. Caswell Liles.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, by the affidavit of Brooks Hinson, that Caswell Liles is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $1 50.] 41-4w

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

H. W. Stricklin & Co. vs. Caswell Liles.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, by the affidavit of Brooks Hinson, that Caswell Liles is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $1 50.] 41-4w

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

J. P. & W. L. Covington vs. Edmund D. Martin. Original Attachment levied on 233½ acres of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edmund D. Martin, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 41-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

Mary Sutherland vs. Neill Sutherland, Daniel Baker and Elizabeth his wife, Daniel Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, and Alexander Sutherland.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, and Alexander Sutherland, three of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as them.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1843.

GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 41-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

Edward Long vs. John McAlpin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, John McAlpin, in and to a tract of land of three hundred acress, more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, adjoining the lands of John McAlister, Esq., Alamander Hunt, and others, the 18th day of January, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McAlpin, the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said John McAlpin to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of April next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1843.

GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 41-6w

The beautiful and thorough-bred Stallion

HENRY II,

Will do service in the Counties of Cumberland and Robeson the approaching Spring Season. Arrangements will be made at the ensuing County Courts for suitable Stands. The terms will be very moderate for so fine a blooded animal,—the object of the owner being to place the Horse within the reach of every person disposed to improve the breed of noble blood.

HENRY II is a beautiful blood bay, rather over fifteen hands high, raised by J. C. Stevens, Esq. of New York, is out of Romp by Sir Henry, (the competitor of Eclipse.) Romp is out of Old Romp by Duroc. Old Romp is *full sister* to Eclipse. Henry II has distinguished himself on the Turf in three mile heats. (For particulars, see large bills.)

RICHARD OVERBY, *Groom.*

February 15, 1843. 41-3w

THE Trustees of the Pittsborough Academy, having obtained the services of Mr. JOHN BRANTLY, as Principal of this Institution, beg leave to recommend its claims to the public. Mr. B's recommendations, when he came into this community as a Teacher, were fully presented in a former communication to the public. We take great pleasure in adding our testimony to that already exhibited, and of confirming all the statements then made. Our knowledge, resulting from actual experience, we feel entirely authorised in stating that no School in our State promises greater improvement in its pupils. The building has undergone an entire repair, and will be arranged so as to accommodate a large number of Scholars. The health of this vicinity has been proverbial, and it is therefore unnecessary to advert to that. Many of the most respectable families will take young men to board with them, upon the most moderate terms, and the Tuition will be regulated by the Trustees.

By order of the Board.

M. Q. WADDELL, *Sec'y.*

Pittsborough, February 10, 1843. 41-4w

☞ The Raleigh Register and Wilmington Chronicle will insert 4 times, and forward account to J. J. Horne, Treasurer of the Board.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of John Shaw of Guilford County, Carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

John B. Morrah of Cumberland County, formerly Grocer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

February 13 1843. 41-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Charles Hailey of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

Daniel G. Beverly of Anson County, Carpenter to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

William Edwards of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

John Webb of Richmond County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

James Cain of Cumberland County, Stage Driver, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

John Depo of Cumberland County, Paper Maker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

February 6, 1843. 40-3w

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Cook Woman, accustomed also to house work; a good washer and ironer. Has no children Apply at this office.

January 11, 1843. 36-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

A few two horse PLOUGHS, for stiff River lands, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 31, 1843. 39 4w

STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber's Stable in Bladen county, on or about the 7th inst., a small bay MARE, with Saddle, Bridle, Saddle Bags, and Martingale. One of the rings of the Bridle was broken, and had a wire substituted. I have no doubt that she was stolen by a man named Thomas Aldridge, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare built, hoarse voice, seeming to speak with difficulty, black eyes and dark hair. He is said to have ran away from Georgia, and left a wife and child there. He started South again. I will give $50 reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that he may be brought to justice.

WILLIAM REEVES.

Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen Co., N. C., 39-4tp
January 26, 1843.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

ORDERED by the Court, that S. G. Moses and Mary his wife, David H. Grove and Susan his wife, and John B. Ashe, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of Caroline M. Walker and others vs. C. P. Mallett and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

39]

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Doe Dem. of Allan Lowry, vs Roe & Arch'd Baker.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan Baker, Catharine Brown and Peter Brown her husband, heirs at law of Archibald Baker, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of March next, and then and there cause themselves to be made parties defendant to said suit, in the place of Archibald Baker, dec'd, or judgment will be taken against them pro confesso.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*

January 21, 1843. 39-6w

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

February 2, 1843. 40tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11. 1843. 36tf

Received per Henrietta Steamer,

25 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Common do. do.
A few dozen very superior PORT WINE.
For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 29, 1842. 35-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Maiden Lane, recently occupied by the late George B. Atkins. For terms, apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 30, 1843. 39tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of the new and enlarged Edition, just received by E. J. HALE.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE RELIEF BILLS.

The Loco Foco party, in their anxiety to find some needle's point upon which they may rest, for one moment, from the storm raised against them by their betrayed constituents, have, in their ecstacy of fear, adduced the numerous Bills for the relief of the People, brought forward by them at the recent Session; which bills they allege were, in some way or other, (though *how*, they take care not to point out) defeated by the Whigs! We shall attempt to give as concise a sketch of these "numerous! Relief Bills," as the conflicting ideas, of our modern Solons will permit, and, will, willingly, leave it to the People themselves, to say, by which party they were defeated.

Early in December, Mr. Shepard, the Loco Foco Senator from Wake, submitted *his* plan, which, our readers may recollect, was that the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller should issue One Million of Dollars upon the faith of the State, in Bills from $10 to $100, bearing an interest of 2½ per cent. which sum was to be loaned out to individuals at 6 per cent. upon a pledge of Real Estate, or undoubted personal security, to double the amount borrowed, renewable every twelve months upon payment of one fifth of the principal ~~and interest~~; three *salaried* Commissioners of Loans, to be appointed by the Governor and Council for each County, and the expenses of the scheme to be paid, with the difference of interest between that which the Bills bear, and that which the borrower pays, viz: 3½ per cent. The Bills to be receivable in payment of Public Taxes and Bank Dividends, and the proposed amount to be divided amongst the several Counties according to their Federal population. And now for the manner in which this Loco Foco bantling, after being sent into this naughty world by its young but aspiring Parent, was received by *his* assembled party. Mr. Edwards, the Senator from Warren, whose political principles are known we presume to every reading man in the State, immediately, upon its being ushered forth, rose and declared it unconstitutional—and if so, without straining an inference, we suppose *illegal*—thus placing its father in a most unpleasant dilemma. A Whig saved its immediate death, by wrapping it up in print; thus procrastinating its existence until it should have reached the more mature age of four days.

At length, the fifth day appeared, when, as the Senator from Warren had not succeeded in strangling the monstrosity at its birth, the Honorable Bedford Brown stepped forth, ready prepared with a wet blanket to try the effect of *cold* upon our Senator's foundling. After denouncing it in terms of the most bitter invective, he mounted his favorite hobby "State Banks;" which having branded and stigmatized to his heart's content, pronouncing them "corrupt and rotten to the very core," he offered his *panacea* for relief, viz: that these same vile Institutions should promptly and largely expand their discounts!! And what new fangled *moral* doctrine of the Senator from Caswell is this? Abuse your best friend, vilify him in terms worthy only of the Five Points, stab him in his most vital part, (the confidence of the public,) and then coolly turn round and ask this benefactor, to loan the constituents of himself, and men of kindred stamp, more money!

But to proceed: The printed wrapper, already presented, being found too thin, for such an *unexpected* exposure, another printed coat was proposed, in this manner seeking to hide its deformity, and restore it to something like vitality. Well! here is its new dress. The payment of one-fifth of the principal and interest *to be strictly enforced*; which amount, (*Credat Judæus*!) is to be invested in Bank Stock! That no person shall be compelled to receive these notes in payment of debt, unless they choose to do so, nor shall any person circulate, or attempt to circulate the same as money. No one person to borrow more than $500 in amount, (and, let not our friends doubt us, we quote verbatim from the original piece of patchwork,) "And the Bills hereby authorized to be issued, shall not be receivable in the payment of Public Taxes, or Bank Dividends, or any other debt due the State!!"

This garment, however, was thought too rough for the rickety limbs of the offspring of the Senator from Wake, and being discarded, the last attempt to clothe it, was made by Mr. Cooper, the Senator from Martin. He proposed, wherever the word "Bill" occurred in the original, to strike out, and insert "Scrip," and to make such Scrip circulate as money, to be receivable in payment of Public Taxes and Bank Dividends, or any other debt due the State, redeemable at all times at the Public Treasury, with any solvent Bank Notes, or Gold and Silver. We regret that it is not in our power to spread before our readers, in connection with this subject, the Speech of Mr. Edwards in opposition to this bill. He pronounced *the scheme a total abortion*; that if the Bill should pass into a law, as amended, that the third section could not be made reconcileable with the first—the first section making the issues redeemable every four years, whilst the third section, as amended, made them redeemable every day, every hour, at the Public Treasury. He had previously stated the Bill was unconstitutional, and he now re-asserted it. The proposed issues were nothing more or less than Bills of Credit, for which the resources of the State are bound; whereas the Constitution expressly provides that "no State shall emit a bill of credit," and how did the gentleman from Wake, but by seeking to give new names to his offspring, escape from this prohibition by the Constitution? Where were the funds requisite to put this scheme into execution to come from, if the Treasury did not provide them? Were the funds based on the taxes? and who would venture to assert that they would be adequate to redeem at all times the proposed issue? The paper, thus issued, must inevitably depreciate, from the want of funds to redeem it; and falling into the hands of stock-jobbers, would ultimately force the State to repudiation in all its hideous forms. The Bill was an assumption of individual debts by the State—a Pandora's box,—a bond issued in fraud—and if the Bill passed, he (Mr. E.) for one, would, at the earliest opportunity, test its constitutionality. Mr. Edwards then proceeded to consider the financial part of the scheme; demonstrating, that the salaries of the Commissioners of Loans at $100 each per annum, if, (which he did not believe,) men could be found capable and willing to accept the responsibility of such an office, at any such price, would leave the State $50,000 in debt—thus, in the place of relieving, throwing the whole people of the State into still further indebtedness. After alluding to the vast power given by this Bill to the Governor, and showing how the Commissioners of Loans might and would exert a great and powerful influence upon the Elections of the State, Mr. E. remarked in conclusion—"Truly Sir, the people seek for relief at your hands, and by this Bill you offer them *a stone*."

Upon the defeat of *this* Bill, Mr. Cooper introduced one, for the issue of half a million of dollars, which meeting a similar fate, Mr. Rogers made the final attempt in the Senate, by introducing *his* Relief measure; which, with one submitted by Mr. Patterson, in the House, differing in no important degree from that of Mr. Shepard, constitute the sum total of Loco Foco genius, in relieving the present sufferings of the people. Mr. Edwards' remarks apply to all these projects, and had we not extended this article to a much greater length than we originally contemplated, we would insert the votes by which the various Bills were defeated. They will, when published, conclusively show the falsity of the wide spread assertion, that the Bills for the Relief of the People were defeated by the votes of the Whig party.

Sagacity of a Pig.—Instances of the wonderful sagacity of the Canine race have often been noted. But we do not recollect of hearing of any performances of the Swinish herd, that surpass the exploit of a little Porker, that has lately come to our notice.

About the time of the first snow that fell this Winter, a gentleman in this Vicinity, discovered on his premises, a fine litter of pigs of the Berkshire and Grasier breed, entirely "snowed under." A few weeks since one of these pigs was boxed up by the owner, and sent as a present to a friend, who resided 33 miles West of this city. What was the donor's surprise, when, in two days after his departure, he found the "same little Pig back again, alive and squealing?" he having traversed the whole distance alone, and in less than a day! Since his return to his old quarters, a letter has been received from the place he was destined, acknowledging the safe arrival and receipt of the pig in fine order; also stating that the little fellow, not liking his new *borough*, had taken French leave, after staying only a day and a night, and that the last he heard of him was, that he was seen crossing Haw River bridge, making for this City, as fast as his "little trotters" would carry him.

Raleigh Register.

Rodney French, one of the Councillors elected by the Locofocos of the Massachusetts Legislature to assist Marcus Morton, the "Collins Governor" of that state, in carrying on the "democracy," presided a few days since (subsequent *to his* election to the *Council*) at the Abolition Convention at New Bedford, in which Latimer, the runaway slave from Virginia, figured as one of the speakers. This is another item noted for the especial edification of Mr. Thomas Ritchie, and which we hope he will duly take into the account of glorification over the recent victory of Massachusetts.

N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: I think, from present appearances, it is pretty clear that the Standard is about to be repudiated as the *official* organ of his party, and you will see that, in proportion as its prospects decline, and his own party *peppers* the Editor, he will rave and swell, and swear that he is rising in their esteem and that his subscription list is increasing in triple proportion to its decline. It is proper that the people should be put upon their guard against an Editor, circumstanced as he is. He is but a mere adventurer on the sea of Politics, with but little notoriety until he became connected with the Standard, at that time the organ of Democracy. He has no sympathies or interests in common with us. As soon as his party were defeated in 1840, he offered his paper for sale, ready to slope off to the North, in the very first hour of adversity. My object, however, in calling the public attention to the Standard and its Editor, is to show the wicked and unjustifiable course of that paper towards the *Common Schools* of this State, by its untrue assertions and gross misrepresentations of the management of that Fund. Childless himself, he has no sympathies with the poor Parents of our State, and their ignorant children. His attacks are not made directly upon the Common Schools, but have been most insidiously directed against the Literary Board, who manage the Fund, so as to induce the People to believe that they are greatly swindled in the management of that Fund, and thereby induce them to destroy the Fund by applying it to some other purpose, and thus destroy the system of Common Schools. As a proof of this, let the public turn their attention to the unceasing attacks of that paper upon the Literary Board. I intend to bring this arch-enemy of Common Schools before the public, and expose his falsehoods—draw the fangs from the viper to make his bite harmless—and although I shall not attempt to "muzzle an independent Press," I will endeavor at least to make his mad bellowings of falsehood wholly unheeded. With this view, I intend to keep regularly *Registered* every falsehood he may utter, and the better to accomplish my object, I propose to keep an Account Current between him and the Father of Lies.

I begin with the Standard of January 25, 1842—published immediately after the Committee, composed of *a majority* of Democrats, had made a Report, that not a dollar of the School Fund had been lost, or was likely to be lost—a Report that gave universal satisfaction to Democrats as well as Whigs. That paper contained this paragraph:

"*A Pretty Concern.*—It is ascertained by the Committee, appointed to investigate the transactions of the Literary Fund, that there are 51 borrowers—45 of whom are Whigs, and 6 only are Democrats. The 45 Whigs have borrowed $97,469, and the 6 Democrats $11,486. Now is not this a pretty concern! Was ever such an instance known of unblushing favoritism? No wonder the Whiggery strove to keep off the exposure."

Now, as every line, above quoted, tells a falsehood, and some lines tell several, I proceed to state my Account, and to show its correctness, I shall refer to the Governor's Message, to the Report of the Literary Board, the Report made by the Governor to the Committee, the Report made by the Committee, the Resolutions offered by Mr. Barringer to raise this very Committee, the vote of the Whigs for the Resolutions, and to the Standard itself, of February 1, 1843, hereafter brought into the Account.

Editor of the Standard,

In account with the Devil.

To the invention of sundry falsehoods, for the Standard of 25th January, *Anno Mundi*, 5847—the Devil never using *Anno Domini*, viz:	
"It is ascertained by the Committee"—they ascertained no such thing,	1
"There are 51 borrowers"—Standard of Feb. 1, says 55,	1
"45 of whom are Whigs"—same paper says 47,	1
"6 only are Democrats"—same paper,	1
"The 45 Whigs have borrowed $97,469"—see same paper,	1
"The 6 Democrats have borrowed $11,486"—see same,	1
"Now is not this a pretty concern"—very ugly, if true,	1
"Was ever such an instance known of unblushing favoritism"—This is an unblushing insinuation, wholly false, and equal to	2
"No wonder the Whiggery strove to keep off the expo-ure"—This is equal, as follows, to	6
The Governor's Message invited a scrutiny,	1
The Report of Literary Board did same,	1
Governor's Letter to Committee did same,	1
Barringer (Whig) offered the Resolution under which Committee was raised,	1
The Whigs voted for the Committee,	1
The Whigs, on every occasion, voted for the strictest scrutiny,	1
	15
Cr.	
By carried to new Account, the final settlement *hereafter*,	15

Thus it will be seen, that there are *fifteen* falsehoods contained in 10 lines.

I will now call public attention to the Standard of the 1st February, A. M. 5847, under the head of "The Borrowers."

As this publication purports to give the names of the Whig and Democratic borrowers, it is too long to quote, but I refer to it as published, and annex the closing remarks:

"Whole number of individual borrowers 55, of whom 47 are Whigs and 8 are Democrats. Whole sum due from individual borrowers $108,955—of which sum the Whigs borrowed $97,469, and the Democrats the sum of $11,486. No wonder the Whig Governor and the Whig Legislature of 1841–'42 dodged the question."

Now, to begin with this article, and examine it, the Account will stand thus:

Editor of the Standard,

In account with the Devil.
No. falsehoods.

To balance due January 25, 1843, A. M. 5847,	15
To invention of sundry falsehoods for the Standard of Feb. 1, viz	
"We did not expect the Register would deny facts so susceptible of proof"—His Reverence is not a fool, and did expect it,	1
"The conduct of the Editor has rendered it necessary for us to publish the names of the borrowers"—There was no excuse for publishing their names, much less for publishing names that never borrowed a dollar,	1
"We wonder to what device the Editor will resort."—He did not wonder, he knew the resort would be to truth,	1
"To save its party from the open and apparent shame"—No such shame,	1
"To which the accounts exhibited so clearly exposes the Whiggery"—A mistake, which so clearly convicts *him* of falsehood,	1
Stated under head of Whig Borrowers.	
"William G. Alford"—a Democrat,	1
"James Ricks"— do.	1
"R. W. Snead"— do.	1
"J. Everett"—a Democat, substituted for Boon, another Democrat,	1
"J. Owen"—never owed the Lit. Board a cent,	1
"J. S. Smith"— do. do. do.	1
"R. B. Garey"— do. do. do.	1
"Allen Grist"— do. do. do.	1
"J. L. Foreman"—never borrowed a dollar, his Note being substituted for that of a Lady,	1
"Sarah E. Dereasset" } Neither ever borrowed a	
"J. Harman" } dollar—their Notes substituted for Wesley Hanks, a roaring Democrat.	2
"Whole number of individual borrowers, 55" [Standard of Jan. 25, says the number is 51, but as he could not make out that number, the Editor added 4 more, viz: Owen, Smith, Gary and Grist, who never owed a dollar.]	1
"Of whom 47 are Whigs"—Standard of 25th Jan. convicts him,	1
"And 8 are Democrats"—See same,	1
"Whole sum due from individual borrowers, $108,955"—See same,	1
"Of which sum, Whigs borrowed $97,469" [According to his own showing, it took 3 Democrats, 3 substituted names, and 4 who never owed the Board a dollar, to make the same.]	1
"And the Democrats, the sum of $11,486"—The Democrats borrowed more,	1
"No *wonder* the Whig *Governor*, and the Whig *Legislature* of 1841–'42 *dodged the question*"—equal to	7
Number of falsehoods in less than three lines. There was no such Legislature as that of 1841–42. If he meant of 1842, it was Democratic.	
	43
Cr.	
By carried to new Account—final settlement to be HEREAFTER,	43

I shall close the Account for the present, with these two papers. I shall notice the remarks in the two last numbers, in relation to Mr. Battle's Statement; in my next; in which the above 45 falsehoods are substantially reiterated, and acknowledged.

A FRIEND TO POOR CHILDREN.

P. S. I advise the Jeffersonian and Republican to give it up. His Reverence can beat a dozen such. They could not get *nine* falsehoods in six lines, much less *seven* in less than *three* lines.

Power of the voice over Children.—It is usual to attempt the management of children either by corporeal punishment, or by rewards addressed to the senses, or by words alone. There is one other means of government, the power and importance of which are seldom regarded. I refer to the human voice. A blow may be inflicted on a child, accompanied by words so uttered as to counteract entirely its intended effect. Or the parent may use language in the correction of the child, not objectionable in itself, yet spoken in a tone which more than defeats its influence. Let any one endeavor to recall the image of a fond mother long since in heaven. Her sweet smile and ever clear countenance are brought vividly to recollection. So also is her voice; and blessed is that parent who is endowed with a pleasing utterance. What is it which lulls the infant to repose? It is no array of mere words. There is no charm to the untaught one in letters, syllables, and sentences. It is the sound which strikes its little ear that soothes and composes it to sleep. A few notes, however unskilfully arranged, if uttered in a soft tone, are found to possess a magic influence. Think ye that this influence is confined to the cradle? No; it is diffused over every age, and ceases not while the child remains under the parental roof. Is the boy growing rude in manner, and boisterous in speech? I know of no instrument so sure to control these tendencies as the gentle tones of a mother. She who speaks to her son harshly, does not give to his conduct the sanction of her own example. She pours oil on the already raging flame. In the pressure of duty, we are liable to utter ourselves hastily to our children. Perhaps a threat is expressed in a loud and irritating tone. Instead of allaying the passions of the child, it serves directly to increase them. Every fretful expression awakens in him the same spirit which produced it. So does a pleasant voice call up agreeable feelings. Whatever disposition, therefore, we would encourage in a child, the same we should manifest in the tone with which we address them.

Christian Register.

ST. LOUIS, (Mo.) January 3.

A Hole in the Mississippi.—We are informed that a party of men who were at work with a diving bell on the wreck of the *General Pratte*, which was burnt and sunk in the Mississippi on the day previous to the shock of the earthquake which took place on the evening of the 4th inst., report that on the 4th they reached the wreck in about twenty feet water, but on the day following, upon descending to the same depth, the wreck had disappeared. Search was made by dragging along the bed of the river for a considerable distance, but no trace could be found of the wreck, and, upon sounding, a depth of water was found in several places, of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five feet, and for about one hundred feet along the bed no bottom could be found; the greatest depth previously known was from twenty to thirty feet. A bar was also discovered in a part of the river which previously was deep water. It was the impression of the men in charge of the diving bell that the wreck had entirely disappeared under the bed of the river.

Republican.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Substance of a Speech delivered by Mr. CALDWELL, of Burke, in the House of Commons, on Mr. Jones' Bank Resolutions:

Mr. Speaker:—I should not have troubled the House a second time, on this important question, were it not for the remarks which have just fallen from my colleague, (Mr. Avery,) and which deserve some notice from me. If, sir, there had been strangers in this House, who were unacquainted with the political complexion of the Counties, (Burke and Caldwell,) which my colleague was sent here in part to represent, they would have come to the conclusion that those Counties were among the most thorough Democratic Counties in the State of North Carolina. My colleague prefaces his Speech, by informing this House, that he intends to vote for the Resolutions of the gentleman from Orange, proposing to accept a surrender of the Charter of the Bank of the State; and says that by doing so, he is convinced that he will be carrying out the wishes of his constituents and will vote, as they themselves would do, were they here on this floor. I have, Mr. Speaker, on sundry occasions since I have had the honor of a seat in this body, been very much surprised at the acts of those who are in a majority here, and especially at those of my colleague; but sir, I am *astonished*, yea *amazed*, at the remarks which have just fallen from his lips! He not only informs us what he intends to do, but also says that his constituents would do the same thing—What! *his constituents* vote to destroy one of the soundest and safest Banking institutions in this State! *His constituents* vote to withdraw from circulation at least one-half of the currency which is now floating over our Country! *His constituents* vote to compel an institution to force the collection of a large amount of debts, out of the pockets of the people, who are already ground almost into the dust by the hardness of the times and the scarcity of money!!—*His constituents* vote for the violation of a most sacred contract, entered into by two parties able to contract and willing to contract! The State, acting by its Legislature, one of the parties, and a portion of the people themselves the other party. Sir, I deny it—his constituents would do no such thing, nor can I conceive how the gentleman could have come to such an erroneous conclusion. This conclusion cannot be based upon any thing that occurred during the late canvass, or from any intimation from the people themselves during the summer. It cannot be founded on the presumption that he, himself, was elected by that constituency on account of his opposition to Banks, for well does my colleague know, that he could not be forced to take one side or the other of any question, and on all occasions when called upon to define his position and declare his political opinions, his reply was that if elected he intended to go to the Legislature untrammelled, unpledged and free to act according to his own judgment.

But Mr. Speaker, though my colleague was silent on all the great political questions of the day, there was a certain great political orator striving to place himself in the Gubernatorial Chair, who was not silent; his was the voice which was raised in tones of thunder against our State Banks, denouncing them as unsafe and unsound; managed by men who were influenced by party considerations and whose conduct in the transaction of their financial concerns was characterized by a spirit of favouritism—Yes sir, these Institutions were denounced as the workshops, in which were manufactured rogues, thieves and robbers—as engines forcing power out of the hands of the people and usurping it all to themselves, which they would use for the most abandoned purposes, for the purpose of overthrowing the sovereignty of the people and establishing the sovereignty of the Banks. Mr. Speaker, I cannot attempt to give this House even a faint outline of the abuse which ran throughout the whole speech of this distinguished individual in my County—I am unable to do so—but if I could repeat every word of his abuse and vilification of our State institutions, I would decline doing so, as I consider it beneath the dignity of a member of this House to repeat or to listen to such a tirade, as all who listened to him during the summer was forced to hear. And what was the consequence of all this in the Counties which I have the honor in part to represent on this floor, on the 4th of August last? Why, sir, this was the consequence, that on that day, Louis D. Henry received in those Counties, 397 out of upwards of nineteen hundred votes—and yet in the very face of this very emphatically expressed will of the people, my colleague tells you, that he will vote for putting down these Banks, which this political orator denounced and which the people themselves so triumphantly sustained. But sir, I will leave my colleague in the hands of his own conscience and proceed in a brief manner to give the reasons which will influence me in the vote I am about to give. In the first place then, I will vote against the taking away this Charter, because I believe that in doing so, I shall assist in averting one of the direst calamities that could possibly befall my constituents, at this time of unexampled distress and suffering—because I am unwilling to take from our already too limited circulation, the little money that is left to answer the purposes, and supply the wants of a depressed people—because I am unwilling to bring into our State, the depreciated paper of unsound Banks of our sister States, which would be the inevitable result if we were to withdraw the sound paper of our own—because I am unwilling to bankrupt our citizens, by forcing the Banks to collect from them, that which they owe, and which they are so little prepared to pay at this time, and last though not least, because in my own County there is an Agency of the State Bank, whose charter it is now proposed to take away. This in a great measure, has been convenient to our section of the State, and I take it for granted, that it has not been idle, but has been lending money and now has a considerable amount out in the hands of the people, and has in its possession the notes of the people for that amount; upon which notes suit will be immediately brought if we wind up the Bank; and then those who have not the money to meet their liabilities, will be compelled to sell their property at a very great sacrifice in order to encounter these liabilities, and the rich and full-handed will be able to attend the poor man's sale, and buy his property for a mere song. Yes, Mr. Speaker, it will not be the wealthy who will suffer by this operation, for they can generally command the means to answer their purposes. The poor man, the unbefriended poor man, is the one who is to experience all the disastrous consequences which will arise, should this measure now advocated by the Democrats on this floor, prevail.

I contend, Mr. Speaker, that we have not a shadow of right to take from, or deprive our Banks of their Charters, without their own free consent first had and obtained, because I look at a Bank Charter in the light of a contract, which it takes two parties to make—and those parties must be both able and willing to contract. If this position be true, and I do not think any one will controvert it, does it not follow as a necessary consequence, that *one* shall not, *nor ought not* to have the power to abrogate that which it required *two* to enact or confirm! This must necessarily be the case or our laws would be weak, futile, and the playthings of children; contracts would be every day made and every day broken; a man who would buy a tract of land to-day from his neighbor, would not know of a certainty whether he could claim it as his freehold to-morrow. The only tenure by which any piece of property could be holden, would be subject to, and under the control of the whim and caprices of changeable man. Now, sir, as I before remarked, the State by its Legislature, (a Democratic one too,) is one of the parties to this contract, and private individuals as Stockholders compose the other party. They entered into a most solemn obligation, which is expressed in their Charter, that they would associate together and incorporate themselves into one body, for certain purposes, and for a given length of time. These duties have been entered upon and faithfully discharged by one of the parties. No fault is to be found for none *can be* found; they are in the full tide of successful operation; sound at home and in credit abroad; only a few years of their chartered time having expired, when lo, and behold! the other party steps forward, without one offence which can be substantiated, and proposes to deprive them of their chartered privileges. I cannot for a moment, entertain the idea, that gentlemen are in earnest, when they give utterance to the sentiments which we have this day heard upon this floor. They certainly have not weighed well the words which they have spoken. They surely have not so soon forgotten the distress and suffering, left behind them at home. If they have, I would earnestly beseech them to pause for a moment, and consider well the steps they are about to take—consider maturely the awful consequences of this rash act—reflect long before party spirit drives them to a desperate deed.—But if all this should avail nothing, as a last resort, I appeal to them for the sake of *my constituents* and for the sake of *their constituents*, to arrest this disaster before it is irresistible. If, however, Mr. Speaker, a different course is pursued, and the two Houses of this General Assembly should resolve to repeal the Charter of our Banks, we will be forced to the disagreeable necessity of returning to our confiding constituents, and telling them that we have not only failed to do them any good, but that we have done them an irreparable injury.

The Oxford Mercury has contained a series of articles addressed to the Hon. Bedford Brown. The first appeared during the session of the Legislature, when our columns were too full to admit a republication. We cannot now lay our hands on them. The following is No. 4 of the series:—

TO THE HON. BEDFORD BROWN—No. 4.

Sir: I am gratified to see that, since my last, you have found an eulogist and a friend who, seeing you tossed by the winds and the waves of party strife, has kindly taken you in tow, and offers to carry you safely out of harm's way. The friend alluded to is a writer in the last "Fayetteville Carolinian," over the signature of "Cobbett," who proposes to fire shot for shot with your humble servant, and give me "a Rowland for an Oliver." Whoever he be, he certainly exhibits great skill in dialectics, and manifests a power of strategy in paper warfare worthy of a more illustrious name. While my articles were professedly addressed through you to the "black spirits and white, red spirits and grey," that formed the heterogeneous and motley ranks of the democratic legion; and while they are intended as a review of the late notable Legislative exploits of the representatives of that party, your apologist answers them by an unequivocal puff of your individual merits and an attack on a member of the Whig party. My surprise at this was considerable, till some reflection brought to mind the writer's ingenious reason; he has evidently fallen into the common belief that you are the only surviving remnant of Locofocoism, which departed *this life at the late session* of the Legislature, and he turns attention from its indefensible acts by confounding *you* and *it* together. I, sir, shall be more discriminating, and however much I dislike to stir the ashes of the dead,—respecting, as I do, the injunction "*Nihil de mortuis nisi bonum*,"—I have still greater respect for the good old Egyptian custom, which permitted all the acquaintances of one deceased to bring their charges against his life, and if he was found to have committed any unworthy act, his body was denied the right of decent burial, and no monument was allowed to be erected over it. Such a proceeding had a most salutary influence on the living; and operates as a warning to all to walk erect before their fellowmen. Sitting, therefore, as you and I are, "*super defunctum corpus*," over the dead body of North Carolina Locofocoism, let us proceed in our serious task, of investigating its acts while alive; and though *it* be beyond the reach of harm, we can, at least, for the benefit of the living, heave a black monument above its last remains, to adorn it to everlasting fame."

The next thing on docket is your action in regard to the Literary Fund. Unless your memory, like that of most democrats, is most conveniently short, you must recollect that the affairs of this Board were a material out of which was manufactured a vast deal of political capital during the late campaign. It was asserted and proclaimed, that there were defaulters; that there was a system of favoritism carried on, and that the funds of the Board were in a precarious way. These things, you must recollect, were insisted on, and they took with the people, whose own rectitude caused them to believe that no one would advance charges without having some proofs. Well, sir, when you got to Raleigh, and overhauled the affairs of the Board, what did you find? Were there any losses? Was any thing out of order? Any dark places or mysterious transactions? What said your committee? They acknowledge that every facility was afforded them; that every thing was intelligible, and NO DEFALCATIONS. Defaulters there were, but their liabilities were secured, and *not a breath of censure is uttered against the Governor and the Board.* Do you think, can you suppose, the people will forget these things? Every solitary charge you advanced on the stump has been refuted; aye, and mark this, refuted by a jury of your own choosing. You were the prosecutors, the judge, and jury, and yet your own pannel of democrats has ignored every bill. I will not stop to inquire whether these charges, which have been found so groundless, were brought forward merely for party effect, or whether their authors were sincere and believed them true: it is sufficient for my purpose, to show that you have failed in every count in your indictment, and exposed yourselves and your party to the ridicule of the world. May we not draw some salutary inferences from these things? If you are found to have preached one thing and practised another in State policy; to have resorted to subtle and wily arts to humbug and delude the people; to have urged, vehemently and furiously, baseless accusations, so grossly and palpably erroneous as to revive the solemn refutation of your own party, to have made promises to be broken, and pledges to be violated; may we not reasonably conclude, that such are *all* your charges and *all* your promises? Can you blame us if we begin to doubt the immaculate purity of that party who have acted thus? Sir, do you take us for fools and blockheads, to be forever cheated before our eyes?—for children, to be pleased with ditties and high sounding titles, believing all is gold that glitters, all is democracy that is gilded with its name! I thank heaven that the scales are falling from our eyes, the charm is dissolving that bound our senses.

The spirit of the people, so long spell-bound, is awaking in all its majesty, to shake off its fetters and again assert its power and its freedom; and even while you were in the midst of your late orgies, flushed with victory and intoxicated with success, the hand-writing was on the wall, "mene, mene."

But to proceed with your legislative course: You are doubtless of the opinion that the defeat of Gen. Saunders has given a death-blow to the prospects of Mr. Calhoun in North Carolina. But have not the Nullifiers stolen a march on you while your vigilant eye slept! What do you think of the *Terrapin Bill?* Is it possible your keen sagacity has not penetrated the disguise thrown over the measure, and read its true intent! Do you not see that it has an awful squinting towards State Rights and Nullification! The Act declares that none but North Carolinians shall catch Terrapins in Pamlico Sound; and what is this but a solemn assertion that Terrapins are real, genuine, State Rights men, and will not submit to any laws but those of North Carolina, and are not to have their backs cracked by any but true Carolinians! And this reminds me, sir, that it is proposed to call your late Assembly the "TERRAPIN LEGISLATURE," which is certainly a most appropriate name! for all of you shall have a living coal of fire on your backs that will make you smart for a season.

GRANVILLE.

THE TWO "ROSES."

The New York Union, (Tyler paper,) through its Washington Correspondent, presents us with the following letter from Washington, which merits consideration by party men:

Correspondence of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 7.

There does not seem to be any abatement of the hostile feeling, among the members of Congress friendly to Mr. Calhoun, towards the principal actors in the attempts to force Mr. Van Buren down the throat of the Democratic party, *nolens volens*. It is, on the contrary, increasing, and before many days an explosion must take place, unless Mr. Van Buren's friends shall back out, and of this there is yet no disposition.

The determination of Mr. Benton and his allies to get Mr. Van Buren out as the candidate of the convention, will assuredly defeat the success of the democratic party in 1844, if the Missouri Senator shall succeed. No man doubts this result. What is to be done in the event a packed convention shall meet and nominate Mr. Van Buren? The leaders can do nothing. They may preach till doomsday, and they will not be able to rally strength enough to elect Mr. Van Buren. There are many who believe it is a concerted scheme between Mr. Benton and Mr. Clay, to divide the democratic party in order to ensure the election of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Calhoun's friends will never support Mr. Van Buren, for several imperative reasons, which must occur to the most casual observer. But there is an additional cause of discontent. It is understood that the friends of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, pledged themselves to the friends of Mr. Calhoun, that, if the latter supported the former, the Ex-President would not stand in the way of the Carolinian in 1844, let come what may.

But will either Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Van Buren succeed in getting the nomination? I think not. I believe the issue will be similar to the result of the Harrisburg Convention. The antagonism of Van Buren and Calhoun now, like that of Clay and Webster then, will ensure the selection of some available and least obnoxious person. Who is so available as Mr. Tyler? Who so least obnoxious? Not one. Besides, his election will only postpone the question of succession for four years, a matter in which Buchanan, Cass, McLean, Johnson and all the other fresh aspirants are deeply interested. And such, in my opinion, will be the decision of the Convention *ex necessitate rei*, whether Mr. Tyler's friends who go for him as a first choice, are on the floor of the Convention or not.

It is our duty, however, to see to it, and to send as many real friends to the Convention as possible. The influence of the administration can designate the successor to the Presidency, if the President cannot be elected. This "fixed fact," as Mr. Cushing says, will obtrude itself on whigs and democrats, let them deliberate and decide as they may.

But, reverting to my inquiry above, what is to be done in case the Benton movement succeeds? So far as the friends of President Tyler are concerned, it is for us to a man to rally round the present distinguished incumbent of the Executive chair, and abide the issue, be it what it may. I believe the moment it is clear, that the friends of Mr. Tyler are determined to stand by him, we shall have hosts of supporters. The People's Independent Democratic Candidate!—what think you of that? Let us all, then, keep our "*matchlocks ready and our powder dry.*"

If Mr. Benton is intent on dividing the democratic party, as will be the case, if he perseveres, it is our duty to stand by our arms and defend ourselves from the foes within and without.

MORE TROUBLE.—The Baltimore Patriot says: We received from Washington, this morning, a printed sheet entitled "A Warning to the Democracy." This paper is preliminary to one which the writer has in preparation, and which is to be an answer to the pamphlet of Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, recently published, on the subject of a National Convention of the Loco Focos. The writer says that the Rhett pamphlet was put forth to "disparage Mr. Van Buren and push forward the pretensions of the Nullifier," and his answer is to expose the machinations of the Calhoun party. This is a very pretty fight indeed.

The following paragraphs from this address will shew the temper of the writer:—

I assert, 1st. That the Nullifier is determined to *force* the Democratic party to throw aside all other men, and unite on himself. 2dly. If he fails in this, he is resolved to divide the party, and march his division over to the Federalists.

The first project will fail. I say the Democratic party will never unite on the Nullifier, who turned against his first benefactor (General Jackson)—who espoused the cause of Whigery, and voted against the nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England. These sins he has never atoned for, and the Democracy will never *confirm* the disgrace he put upon it."

We always welcome every movement in the States that makes the doctrine of instructing Senators in Congress ridiculous, and we are gratified, therefore, to see that the New York Legislature is gravely asked to set about instructing Congress to refund Amos Kendall's money! After instructing Congress to refund Gen. Jackson's fine, assuredly Congress ought next to be instructed to get Mr. Kendall *out* of trouble (who, in our opinion is wrongfully *in*)—and when the State Legislatures have nothing better to do, they can instruct about Pensions, hunting, fishing, making pins, catching eels, or upon whatsoever else comes into the State-Solon's noddles.—*N. Y. Express.*

"*What will Mrs. Grundy say.*"—The (Locofoco) Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says—"Petitions are daily pouring into the House in favor of Wm. Cost Johnson's plan of relief; *and they come from the bone and sinew of the democratic party.* Mr. Johnson's committee is now organized, and is composed of very strong men. Their report will go like wild-fire, through the country."—*Boston Atlas.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 14, 1843.

Mr. McDuffie had a large and brilliant audience to-day, to listen to his speech upon the resolutions he submitted on Monday last.

Mr. McDuffie commenced with declaring that in bringing forward these propositions, he rested upon his own responsibility alone, without consultation with any one.—He was impelled by a feeling of the strongest obligation to present them for the consideration of Congress. In the present state of the country, this was no time for dealing in crimination and recrimination, as to the particular party that had caused the present disasters. Without entering minutely into a consideration of these causes, he felt that great responsibility for them belonged to both the leading parties of the nation. The administration of Gen. Jackson committed great errors in its warfare upon the Bank of the United States, and in its subsequent policy towards the State Banks, especially in exciting speculations—Bank expansions—credits, and accommodations. After the suspension of 1837, however, he said, the Jackson party retraced their steps, and Mr. McD. characterized the Sub-Treasury which was then proposed as "a measure of rare and commendable wisdom" (!) He blamed the Whigs for becoming advocates of the Banks, and especially of the State Bank system, after they had seen the disastrous explosion of the bubble; and he maintained that, in not supporting the total separation of the Government from Banks, the Whigs were quite as responsible for the present embarrassments and distresses, as were those who originally made war upon the national currency and credit (!) This *dogmatism* is a specimen of the reasoning of Mr. McDuffie to-day.

To those who proposed a reform of the currency, he answered that it would be no remedy for existing disorders. The evil, he said, is expansion, and the currency must be reduced further, before any improvement could be hoped for. He was astonished at the universal cry throughout the Union, for new schemes of Banking, in which cry he acknowledged many leading persons joined. He regarded it as a clamor for the original cause of the disease, this demand for a United States Bank, for an Exchequer Board, &c. &c. Those who made it, desired the benefits of a more extended currency, but he held that it was impossible to expand and reform the currency at the same time. Expansion, in his opinion, was depreciation.

And what, asked Mr. McDuffie, is the meaning of this cry for "restoration of confidence"? Confidence in what? In Banks? with all their accompanying revulsions—suspensions—and defalcations! Confidence in false systems of Finance! Heaven forbid that ever such confidence should be restored. It was like the forbidden fruit which first brought death into the world, the original cause of all our woe.

Mr. McDuffie proceeded in this strain for some time, severely denouncing all Banking systems, and exchequer schemes; and concluding with the rather unexpected declaration, that if he were asked what remedy he would apply for the disorders of the currency, he could not say what would do! He would leave nature to herself, and not arrest her course towards recovery, by any of the miserable contrivances of man. We still wanted the experience of one or two more years, and then the natural course of events would work the cure. It would undo the mischief which has already been done; and that is all that is wanted.

So your readers will perceive that, according to the South Carolina doctrine, the people, already nearly worn out by long suffering, must continue to go down—down—down—through successive stages of depression for two more years at least, and then the "vis medicalis naturæ" may be expected to restore them to prosperity.

Mr. McDuffie then proceeded to the more important part of his speech—which was to urge such a modification of the existing tariff, as will make it a mere revenue measure. The argument was neither original nor strong;—far inferior, in both respects, to many heretofore made by the honorable Senator when a member of the other House. It indeed consisted principally of plaudits and denunciations, extravagant expositions of the amount which the Southern States contributed to the commerce and revenues of the country, and the comparative share of the burthens of Government which they bore—and of the ruinous effects which the tariff produced on all classes of the community, except a few wealthy Northern capitalists. In the course of his denunciations of the protective system, he referred, by way of contrast, to the course of Sir Robert Peel. Just at the moment, said he, when in obedience to an irresistible public opinion in England, the British Minister was relaxing the restrictive commercial system of that country, and when measures might have been taken to give to the corn growers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, a foreign market for their produce, we turned our backs upon that Minister, and instead of reciprocating his friendly spirit, we sent him a bill, imposing still further restrictions upon the importation of British fabrics.

I noticed this view of this question in a former letter, and must now repeat the expression of my surprise, that a Senator so remarkable for intelligence, should so mistake the spirit of the British Administration's policy, on this subject. Well informed Americans in England have not fallen into this mistake. It is only a few months since the American Minister, at a public dinner of one of the Agricultural Societies of the West of England, declared in reference to this very matter, and in reply to a suggestion which had been made in the course of the evening, by some one at the table, that the modification of the Corn Laws, which had been effected by Sir Robert Peel, would not confer any benefit, as some seemed to imagine, upon the United States. The conclusion of Mr. McDuffie's oration was an earnest and impressive appeal to the Senate in favor of retrenchment and economy. The whole of which will be cordially concurred in by the people. Let us trust that the principles of true frugality and accountability will be acted upon hereafter by all branches of the Government and not evaporate in mere words.

THE SOUTHWARK ABDUCTION CASE.

Terrible Result—Hutchinson Heberton shot dead by the Brother of the young Lady!

The affair, involving the suspected abduction of a young lady of Southwark, which has created so much excitement in that district, and caused so much talk and speculation all over the city since Monday last, has had an awful termination. Hutchinson Heberton, the individual who was alleged to have abducted the young lady, last evening fell by the hand of the brother of the latter—having been shot dead by him in a closed carriage, in which he was being privately conveyed out of the city by a friend, on board the steam ferry boat John Fitch.

The occurrence took place just as the boat, which had left Market street wharf about six o'clock, was coming into the slip at Camden. We forbear at present saying more of the matter than to give briefly the particulars.

The name of the brother who committed this deed is Singleton Mercer, Clerk in the store of Carson & Newbold, South Wharves. He had been pursuing the *roue* Heberton for two or three days. He proposed to fight him but could not bring him to the field. He then determined to revenge summarily the outrage upon the fair fame of his family, and receiving intelligence of Heberton's intended flight to New Jersey, he laid his plans.

A carriage was hired by a legal friend of Heberton, which was driven all about town. Then it drew up to the lawyer's door. Heberton got in. The blinds were closed. The carriage drove down to the Ferry boat John Fitch. In the meantime Mercer had taken a position on board the boat, behind a coal box. There he remained unobserved, until the boat neared the Camden Ferry.

He then stepped forward, presented a revolving pistol, and discharged four of its barrels into the carriage. The first ball entered Heberton's body just under the left shoulder blade, passing through the blinds of the carriage. The second penetrated the body, the third and fourth the door of the vehicle. Heberton was conveyed, as soon as the boat reached the shore, to Cake's Tavern, where he breathed his last in about 10 minutes.

Mercer was immediately taken into custody. When the New York boat came over, about 11 o'clock last night, the coroner's jury was still investigating the matter at Cake's Tavern. Mercer was still in custody at the tavern, and in a terrible state of excitement.—*Phila. Spirit of the Times.*

The Philadelphia Correspondent of the New York Tribune says,—

A marriage was proposed to the seducer. This was declined on his part, and the brother of the seduced then challenged him. This was also declined.

Thus has the imprudent conduct of a once fond and doating daughter hurled into misery the peace and happiness of aged and venerable parents! When Miss Sarah Mercer entered her father's residence, after leaving the abode of infamy in Pine street, she avowed her determination not to remain—expressed her attachment for the deceased—and it was only by force that she was compelled to. It is also said that her brother had sworn that she, too, who disgraced her family, should fall the instant he laid eyes on her; but fortunately he was not permitted to stain his hands with a double murder.

The parties in the above lamentable drama are of the most wealthy and respectable character. Of the Mercers I have partly spoken; and will only add, that the name of the murderer is Singleton Mercer, for the past two or three years a clerk in the store of Carson & Newbold, South Wharves, not yet *twenty years of age*, fond of society and the world. The murdered, Hutchinson Heberton, was the son of the late Dr. Heberton, an estimable man, and who died possessed of great wealth. He is also related to the Messrs. Hebertons, merchants, Mathew Newkirk and numerous other wealthy and respectable citizens. He was about 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches, and considered one of the handsomest young men in Philadelphia.

It has been said that the above occurrence was one of awful retribution;' and that it is such, all who know the parties will readily admit. Heberton has been proclaimed the seducer of a young and virtuous girl, blasting her fair fame, and destroying the peace and happiness of a hitherto respectable family. This, true though it be, did not justify the shedding of his blood. But the whole affair is one of 'awful retribution' throughout.

The period has not been long since the very offence for which Heberton has been violently sent into eternity was actually committed by his murderer, Singleton Hall Mercer, upon the person of a poor friendless servant girl in the family of his aged and respected parents, but which, for the consideration of some three hundred dollars, was quietly hushed up. 'Awful retribution,' indeed! No outraged brother appeared upon the stage in this case, to avenge the wrongs of a poor and unprotected servant girl. No sympathy was excited, no cry of 'satisfaction' was raised, and the money usually exacted by the Guardians of the Poor for the maintenance of illegitimate children, was freely paid in the case alluded to.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was 'Wilful Murder,' and Singleton Hall Mercer was accordingly committed by Justice Harrison, of Camden, to answer the charge of murder in the first degree.

Cotton instead of Linen.—It is astonishing to what an extent the use of cotton fabrics has succeeded that of *linen*. We see it stated in an English paper, the Stamford Mercury, that twenty years ago the consumption of linen cloth for shirting and sheeting was generally estimated to be double the quantity of linen to that of calico. Ten years ago the quantity used for the same purposes of each material was about equal. Last week a shopkeeper near Melton Mowbray took an account for three days (it being Martinmas) of the number of yards sold of linen and of calico; the result proved that there was fourteen times the quantity of calico sold to that of linen. In manufacturing towns probably the difference would be greater. In woollen goods the reverse is taking place. During the high price of wool many articles were substituted, some wholly, and others partly by the admixture of cotton: now, that wool is considerably reduced in price, the substitution of cotton is on the decrease.—*Boston Journal.*

Amalgamation.—The bill which was pending for some time in the Massachusetts Legislature, to repeal the law against intermarriage between the white and black races, has recently passed both branches of that body. In the House the vote stood, yeas 182, nays 119, absent 53.

The Columbus (Miss.) Democrat, of the 28th ult., issued, besides its regular weekly sheet, two supplements, containing tax collector's sales to the amount of *thirty-eight* columns, making in all an emission of 62 columns for one week.

Death of Commodore Hull.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of to-day brings us the sad intelligence of the death of this distinguished naval officer. He died in Philadelphia yesterday morning, after an illness of several days. He was one of the gallant spirits who commenced our last war with Great Britain, carried the ocean in a "blaze of glory;" and subsequently served his country faithfully and fearlessly from that time to the day of his death. The death of such a man is a national calamity.—*Globe, February 13.*

There are those, (says the National Intelligencer,) ourselves among the number, upon whom the news of his death does not more than move our sorrow or our sympathy. It wakes up the glorious memory of the past. It revives all the sensations of joy and gratitude which, thirty years and more ago, were wont to fill the breast of every American whenever and wherever, the name of Isaac Hull was mentioned. The brave, the gallant, the Captain Hull! The Hero who first broke the spell of transatlantic naval invincibility, and first won for the American Navy the hold, which it has ever since maintained in the affections of the People!

Who, that witnessed, ever can forget the electrical effect of the news of Hull's victory in the ship *Constitution*, over a powerful frigate of our adversary, encountered by him on his first cruise after the Declaration of War. Coming immediately after the surrender of Detroit by the Military commander of the same name, whereby the National mind had been humiliated and painfully depressed, how it roused at once the spirit of the People! How it animated the patriotic and strengthened the weak and wavering! What a noble emulation it kindled among our Officers on both land and sea! How it invigorated the counsels of the country and nerved the National arm!

And can we forget these things? Can we without strong emotion hear of the death of this brave and gallant man, who, in the deadly conflict of battle "plucked up drowning honor by the locks," and by a single exploit at once converted apprehension and dismay into confidence and courage? Far from it be the heart so insensible as not to be stirred by the news of the death of a man who has rendered such services, for which we honored him in the prime of his life, as we have, from a knowledge of his private virtues, held him ever since in the highest respect.

May his ashes rest in peace, and his memory be honored by countless generations!

Com. Hull was 68 years of age, a native of Connecticut, entered the merchant service at 12 years of age, and the Navy in 1798, at 22. He has been in the Navy 45 years, and Captain 37 years.

Better Prices.—The New York Post of Saturday says—"An assortment of dry goods was sold by one of the auction houses, yesterday, for better prices than they have brought before for 4 years. They could be imported without loss at the price of this lot. The sale yesterday was one of the first of the spring sales, and a better price is uniformly obtained at the earlier ones. At the same time, there is a better feeling among the dealers generally with regard to the prospects of the spring business. It is also supposed that the stocks of the jobbers and retailers are quite light, and therefore there will be a smart demand. In the trade generally, dry goods were never sold at a lower rate than at present.

What is that instrument with which every tooth in your head may be drawn not only without pain, but without perception of the operation, provided you only open your mouth and keep your eyes shut?

Give it up? *A black lead pencil.*

A Singular Bankrupt.—In the Lexington (Va.) Star of the 5th instant, in the list of bankrupts, we find the name of *Ready Money Cash*, of Rockbridge county. Truly may it be asked, "What's in a name?"

The next name following Mr. Cash is that of Adam Fix. His creditors, no doubt, find themselves in a "very bad fix."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 22.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	37
Bacon,	4½ a 5	Molasses,	25
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	50
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 90
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Coffee,	10 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5½ a 6	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn,	40 a 50	Lump,	11
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	15 a 17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4 a $4½	Sack,	$2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	8
Flaxseed,	80 a $1 00	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	11 a 23
dry,	10 a 12½	Wheat,	80 a 85
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	6 a 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14, 15 and 16

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 15.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 50 a 5 00; Flooring 6 00 a 7 00; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 75 a 4 00; Corn, 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 25 a 2 40.

Naval Stores.—Owing to the demand for the distilleries and the small quantity coming in, Turpentine is a trifle better than last week, say 1 92 to 1 95. Tar is steady at 82 cts.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Sales of timber for mill use at 2, 3, and 4 dolls. Sales of wide boards at 4½; of scantling at 4. Do. of W. O. bbl. staves at 7 dollars per M. Do. of R. O. hhd. at 5, 6, and 7. Do. of shingles at 75 cents.

Corn.—A cargo of Baltimore, damaged, brought 18 to 22 cts. Oats, also damaged, brought 15 to 20 cents.

Nothing else worth remarking upon. The truth is our market is in so depressed a state, that scarcely a transaction of note occurs. Almost every thing is sold on a credit, and the above gives the range of prices for country produce.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—February 14.

Bacon 5 a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 14; Cotton 4 a 6½; Corn 40 a 62½; Flour 4 00 a 4 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Augusta, Cotton 4¾ to 5¾.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4½ to 7¾—sales about 8,000 bales a day.

At Columbia, Cotton 4¼ to 6½; Corn 45 to 50; Bacon 7 to 9; Flour 6 to 7.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 8.—Lydia from Charleston. 9.—Schrs. Volusia from Darien, Gilbert Hatfield from Jamaica. 10.—Schr. Repeater from New York. 11.—Schrs. Ontario from Baltimore, Baltimore from City Point, Va. 13.—Schrs. Illinois from St. Domingo, Wm. Thompson from New York, Madawaska from St. Thomas, Elizabeth from do., Schuylkill from Philadelphia. 14.—Brig Ann Maria from St. Thomas.

DEPARTURES.

February 8.—Schr. Althea Cornelius for N. York. 9.—Schr. Ellen for Philadelphia. 10.—Schr. Challenge for Martinique. 11.—Schrs. Wm. Hart for New York, George for Charleston. 13.—Schr. Volusia for New York. 14.—Brig Abagail Richmond for Martinique; Schrs. Jane for New York, Samuel for Havana.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

The Editor of the Observer proposes to attend the Superior Courts of MONTGOMERY, ANSON, and RICHMOND COUNTIES.

For the purpose of settling accounts with those who are indebted to him for Subscription, Printing, Advertising, &c. He particularly requests those indebted, in the several counties, to meet him, prepared to settle arrearages.

We hope no one supposes, that the fabrications which are uttered each week in regard to this paper and its Editor, by the Locofoco organ in this town, are in any respect *true*, because we take no pains to refute them. What would be the use, for instance, of our showing,—in regard to its contradiction of our statement that the Navy Department called the Court Martial for the trial of McKenzie, without any application from that officer, and its insinuation of a base motive on our part, in making the statement,—that we have the authorized declaration of the Madisonian, the official organ of the Government, in support of our version, and in disproof of the very *courteous* and *gentlemanly* denial of our neighbor! What would be the use, we repeat? Would it in the slightest degree mend its manners, or induce it to do us justice by withdrawing its imputation? Not at all. It would but be the occasion of a new outpouring of vulgar abuse.

To give our readers, once for all, an insight into our motives in disregarding these assaults, we state, in the first place, that the circulation of the Carolinian is so small that we feel very little concern for any injurious influence it may by possibility have upon our reputation; and especially do we feel indifferent to the good or bad opinion of those who pin their faith to such a paper.

Secondly, the controversies of the Carolinian are usually conducted in such vulgar and discourteous language, to say nothing of its wanton disregard of truth and justice, that it is by no means pleasant to have any thing to do with such an adversary.

Thirdly, it has fallen into the bad it of prying into our private affairs, and has discovered, or supposed it has discovered, that we owe debts, and, shocking to relate, that we actually have committed the unpardonable sin of borrowing from the Banks. (a sin which most people who have character enough to get credit, have committed along with ourselves.) Now, we do not suppose that any Bank officer has condescended to act the pimp for this Editor, and certainly he could not have found out in any other genteel way that we know of, whether it was true or false that we had borrowed from the Banks; but the assertion is made with the same assurance as though he had ocular demonstration of the fact. Now we cannot condescend to discuss our respective private affairs with this Editor; for as we neither know, nor desire to know, any thing whatever respecting his concerns, and if we did, might be somewhat scrupulous as to what was fit for the public, and as to its truth if fit, it is evident that the game would be all in his own hands. We can give a very satisfactory reason to ourself for all the debts we owe, and so long as we pay them when due, we presume the public has very little to do with the matter.

Fourthly, the Editor has placed himself out of the pale of courtesy by a circumstance which we will briefly state. Some months ago, he made a very uncalled for assault upon us, impugning our personal honor, which was founded upon an entire misapprehension of facts. Not having any acquaintance with him, and not willing to introduce in our paper a refutation of a purely personal matter, with which the public had no concern, we stated the facts to a political and personal friend of his, who pointed out to him the injustice he had done us, and urged him to retract it in his next paper. He replied, that *he would consult his friends*, and would retract *if they advised him to do so.*—Having some idea of the character of his friends, we were not surprised that the retraction never appeared. And so his readers are still unapprised of the gross injustice perpetrated towards us.

Our readers will doubtless concur with us, that we have abundant reason for passing by, in silent contempt, the weekly attacks of the "North Carolinian."

As to the anonymous scribblers for that paper, who seem if possible to surpass the Editor in malignant abuse of us, and allusions to our private affairs, (perfectly safe as they feel that their insignificance renders them from retort,) there are no less than three of these, pretty regular contributors, unless we are greatly mistaken, who might aid us, if they would, in paying those Bank debts, which give them so much uneasiness; but who have resisted our most urgent appeals to liquidate even the small amounts they respectively owe us. Probably they think that not to pay an Editor, or to steal from a Bank, is the most effectual way to break them down.

THE LITERARY FUND.—The Register corrects an impression which generally prevailed, that the Literary Board would have a considerable amount to loan out. It states, that its funds on hand, ($50 000,) would be exhausted by the $50 000 invested, by order of the Legislature, in Wilmington Rail Road Bonds; and the amount required by the State, which the Treasurer was directed to borrow from that Fund.

ARKANSAS.—The hard-money men of the Arkansas Legislature lately passed a bill to pay their own wages out of the Treasury in gold and silver, whilst all the other officers of government were to be paid, as before, in Arkansas money, which is about 50 per cent. below par. Governor Yell, not liking this distinction between his own and the pay of his associates, vetoed the bill, expressly on the ground of its injustice to other officers and creditors of the State. But the Legislature was not to be baulked. They passed it by the Constitutional majority, and it is a law in spite of the veto.

A SIGN.—It appears that the old friends of Gen. Jackson in Georgia repudiate his notion, that "all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break."—The Federal Union, the organ of that party, is earnestly urging the passage of a "Relief Law," to protect the indebted class from the inevitable ruin which awaits them if their property is sold under execution; and it winds up with the declaration, that "the Democratic party in Georgia is annihilated" unless such a measure be adopted.

PEARL STREET HOUSE, NEW YORK.—We are requested, by one who well knows its character, to recommend this House to our Southern friends who visit New York *on business*. See advertisement.

VIRGINIA.—The Locofocos in the Virginia Legislature have so arranged the Congressional Districts as to allow the Whigs but ONE certain District out of FIFTEEN!! In 1840, at the last general trial of strength, the Whigs polled 42,000 votes to 43,700 Locofocos; and these 42,000 are allowed *one* Representative in Congress, whilst the 43,700 take *fourteen*. If there remains one spark of generous or gentlemanly feeling in Virginia—if the remembrance of the great principle of "no taxation without representation," for which *our* Revolutionary patriots perilled their all, yet lingers in the bosoms of her people—they will spurn the authors of such a vile act, as the enemies of a Republican Government, and the authors of an unparalleled fraud upon their dearest rights. If this act should fail to awaken Virginia to a right appreciation of the merits of Locofocoism, we shall despair of her. But it cannot be that her people will submit to so unjust a law. If we may hope that the honest voters of North Carolina will set a mark of their displeasure upon the authors of *our* system, surely we may look for a deeper condemnation of the tenfold more unjust law of Virginia.

PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT.—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian continues to pour hot shot into the Standard. The following are specimens, taken here and there:—

"From what we have learned on the subject, there were not ten men in the legislature, pretending to be democrats, who did not denounce him as bank bought and as no democrat at heart."

"With the Republican, we *say* kick the *Standard* overboard; the editor of it is no Democrat, and we have no idea of having him any longer cited as authority against the democratic majority in the legislature."

"He is verily a traitor in the camp, openly fomenting discord and division among those who should be friends."

"The only reasonable conclusion that can be formed of the conduct of the *Standard* is, that the editor is prompted by a wicked and deliberate design to destroy the ascendancy of the democratic party in North Carolina, for which he should receive the curses of every Democrat in the land. He is casting fire-brands into our ranks to destroy us, and unless he is disowned and cast out as an enemy and a spy, our principles and party will suffer an inglorious defeat. Like Judas—"pieces of silver" have been the ruin of the Editor of the Standard."

By-the-bye we would beg to ask the Jeffersonian, where he finds the "*praise*" which it says we have bestowed on the Standard! We deny the imputation. We have never said nor thought that the Editor of the Standard was "a marvellously independent and proper Editor." On the contrary, we believe that he is totally unworthy of the slightest respect in his Editorial capacity—if any thing, a little worse than the Jeffersonian itself.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

"The race it is not always given
To him who fastest runnes
Nor the battel to those propel
Who shoote with the longest gunnes."

The Mecklenburg *Jeffersonian* and Washington *Republican* on the one hand, and the Raleigh *Standard* on the other, keep up their belligerant operations in the fiercest style of modern newspaper warfare. The two former are constantly blazing away with small arms, annoying their enemy with wads and bird shot; but when the tremendous blunderbuss of the Standard booms upon the troubled air, a load of slugs is unerringly lodged in the hull of one of his antagonists;—we judge so, at least, from the awful groans that escape from the objects of his aim. How would it do for the captain of the Standard to roll out his "Long Tom" and annihilate the enemy at once? That celebrated piece makes a frightful noise when it goes off—it might possibly *hurt*, it aimed aright.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

It is not only in this State that the "Democracy" are at loggerheads. The Globe has formally read out of its political church, no less a man than the celebrated Isaac Hill, formerly Governor of New Hampshire, Senator in Congress, &c. &c.; and along with him a host of the Locofoco presses and voters are denounced "as enemies of the true democracy." The secret of this is that Isaac does not go for Van Buren and destruction! There are four Tickets up for Governor, members of Congress, &c. at the election on the 2d Tuesday of March, to-wit, the genuine Loco Foco Destructive Ticket, headed by Hubbard; the spurious Loco Foco conservative, headed by Hill; the Whig Ticket; and the Abolition Ticket. We think the first set will succeed.

In Alabama, too, the two organs of "Democracy" the Flag and the Herald, are dreadfully out of tune. The epithets of villain, liar, puppy, &c. are used as familiarly by them as household words.

In Georgia, the Columbus Argus, Loco, says that the Federal Union, the leading Loco Foco paper in that State, has "gone over to Whiggery," made a "clear, open, and total abandonment of every principle of Democracy." (It has done a creditable thing, if it has.)

LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The North American, from Liverpool, at New York, brings papers to the 10th ult. There is no political news.

The North American went ashore in endeavoring to get in to New York.

Trade had improved, money was abundant, but no change in cotton, prices being steady as before. The news produced no effect on the New York market.

WHICH IS THE BANK PARTY!—Two thirds of the whole of the Locofoco members of the Legislature of Alabama, are found, at this late day, standing up for the rotten Bank system of that State; whilst every Whig but three voted to abolish it. This strong Whig vote, united with about a third of the Locos, has been successful, and bills have passed to wind up the four Branches of the State Bank—a bank, as our readers will recollect, founded on the faith and credit of the State, managed by politicians, not financiers, and consequently insolvent. It is expected that the Mother Bank will also be wound up, except so far as is required for the fiscal operations of the State.

FREE TRADE.—The Imports into the United States, in 1841, amounted to $127,000,000, principally manufactured goods. The duties collected on these imports amounted to $14,000,000, or 11 per cent. In the same year, our Exports, principally Agricultural products, amounted to $91,000,000, on which the foreign nations to which they were shipped, exacted duties to the amount of $133,000,000, or 124 per cent. Yes, whilst we allow our country to be flooded with the manufactures of Europe, with a tax of only 11 cents on the dollar, they require our Farmers to pay them *more than the value of all they raise, for the privilege of selling it!* And this is called "Free Trade"!! Locofoco Free Trade! No wonder that Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, and Adams, and Jackson, and Van Buren, all discarded such Free Trade as this, for they all had patriotism enough to see that we were most abominably imposed on by such a system.

BALTIMORE BANKS.—It appears from the annual statement of the eleven Banks of the city of Baltimore, that they have an aggregate of two dollars in specie for every dollar of circulation, and that their loans are less than their capital.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, on Monday the 13th, Mr. Graham presented the "Instruction Resolutions" of the Legislature of North Carolina, which were read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Buchanan presented memorials in favor of assumption of the State Debts, and liberation of Amos Kendall.

Mr. McDuffie spoke for two hours on his resolutions respecting retrenchment, economy, the Tariff, &c.

On Tuesday, Mr. Berrien gave notice that he would on Monday move to take up the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Evans replied at length to Mr. McDuffie's speech of yesterday. In speaking of the condition of the treasury, and its resources, he assumed that the dutiable imports of the year 1843 would be forty-two millions—yielding a revenue from customs of thirteen or fourteen millions of dollars. He estimated that the actual expenditures of the Government, independent of the interest on debt, would not exceed twenty-two millions of dollars for the year and a half ending 30th June, 1844. He combated the idea that the debt could, by any possibility, reach to what had been assumed by some—thirty or forty millions before the end of the year. It did not at present exceed twenty-five millions; and could not be increased one dollar without a law of Congress to that effect; of which there was no possible chance now, at this late period of the session. The reductions and retrenchments effected by Congress in the appropriation bills rendered it certain that the Government could get along very well, and without the slightest embarrassment, by being allowed to re-issue treasury notes already authorized.

Mr. E. attributed to the passage of the tariff law of last session the revival of the credit of the Government, and the high appreciation of the Government stocks in the money market.

Mr. Evans closed by offering his resolutions as a substitute for those of Mr. McDuffie; and Mr. Dayton and Mr. Rives proposed further amendments, both hostile to the assumption of State debts. After some conversation it was agreed to waive all further debate, as time was precious, and to take the question to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

On Wednesday, the credentials of Messrs. Haywood and Wright, Senators elect from North Carolina and New York, were presented.

Mr. Dayton spoke on Mr. McDuffie's resolutions, after which Mr. Merrick moved to lay them on the table, which motion was carried, 24 to 23.

On Thursday, after a good deal of morning business, Mr. Rives's resolutions against the assumption of State debts, were taken up, and debated by himself, and Messrs. Allen, Merrick, Woodbury, King, Wright, Calhoun, Conrad, Henderson, Walker, and Bagby, at the close of which the resolutions were postponed till to-morrow. No one advocated assumption.

Mr. Arnold's Retrenchment Bill was received from the House, and referred.

On Friday, Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, appeared in his seat, for the first time this session—just a fortnight before its close.

The Senate refused to take up Mr. Rives's resolutions, 22 to 22.

A long debate took place on Gen. Jackson's fine.

On Saturday, Mr. Rives's resolutions, with various proposed amendments, were laid on the table till December next, 25 votes to 22.

Mr McDuffie then offered resolutions, affirming that the government has no constitutional power to assume the debts of the States. They lie over.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a bill in relation to payment for the slaves liberated by the British authorities from the brigs Comet and Encomium, which put into the Bahamas, was passed. Mr. Giddings moved a reconsideration, so as to make a speech on the subject. He contended that Congress had no right to legislate for the benefit of the Slave Trade, &c. &c. Mr. Cushing replied, maintaining that the theory of action and the act of opinions advocated by Mr. Giddings were incompatible with the union of the States. On motion of Mr. Arnold the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. Giddings stated to the House, through the Speaker, that in passing along one of the aisles a little while since, Mr. Dawson, of Louisiana, pushed him, and said that he intended thereby to insult him. Mr. G. made no comment, and no motion, but left the subject in the hands of the House to take such action as they saw fit.

Mr. Dawson was not present to answer for himself, and some remarks, chiefly conversational, passed between the Speaker and several members.

The parliamentary law was called for, but was not forthcoming, and as no motion had been submitted.

The Speaker put an end to the matter by observing that there was no question before the House, and the debate was entirely irregular.

Mr. Toland's resolution, calling on the President for any charges &c. which led to the removal of Jonathan Roberts as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, was adopted.

Mr. Brown then offered a similar resolution as to the removal of Calvin Blythe, Mr. Roberts's Locofoco predecessor, which was adopted.

A debate arose on the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill, but it was laid aside to take up

A Message from the President in relation to the Finances. He states his fears that there will be a serious falling off in the estimated receipts from both Customs and Lands; and therefore urges the imposition of further duties in order to prevent the possibility of the Treasury being exhausted, and the public credit tarnished. Accompanying the Message was a Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, who still adheres to his opinion, that if the appropriations are not greater than the estimates, there will be a balance of $390.000 in the Treasury on the 1st of January next. But yet, to ensure a sufficiency of revenue, he recommends a duty on several free articles, among them tea and coffee.

The message, after a personal debate between Messrs. Wise and Fillmore, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On Tuesday, the principal part of the day was devoted to Mr. Arnold's bill to reduce the pay and mileage of Members of Congress to $6 instead of $8. The House was in great confusion; Mr. Wise was *hissed*, in the following scene, which shows that members endeavored to defeat the bill by ridicule and noise, who will probably be afraid to vote against it:—

Mr. Wise said that he had an amendment, which he wished to come in as an additional proviso.

Mr. Arnold. Mr. Chairman, we cannot hear a solitary word. [Roars of laughter.] They are laughing here like hyenas. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Wise repeated that he had an amendment to come in, by way of proviso: Provided that, besides his pay, no Senator shall be allowed—

Mr. Arnold. Mr. Chairman, this question is not debatable. [Great laughter and confusion.] I object, Mr. Chairman, to this debate. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Wise. I am not debating it. I am dictating my amendment to the Clerk.

Provided, further, That, besides his pay, no Senator shall be allowed [cries of "roast beef"] any rations [cries of "whether was it beef or not"] in kind, other than beef—[hisses.]

Mr. Arnold. Oh, let him go on.

Mr. Wise in continuation—not roasted, [laughter,] and not to exceed a cost of $2. [Loud and long continued roars of laughter.]

Mr. Arnold. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to the amendment; it is as follows: Except "the guard," who are to receive foreign missions after the 4th March next. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Wise. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of order. [Laughter.] I move a further amendment to except the Senate, where is no member of the guard. [Laughter.]

The Chairman decided all these amendments to be out of order.

Mr. Arnold. Mr. Chairman, order must be restored, for we cannot hear a word. [Laughter.] Gentlemen are designing—I charge, sir, that they are designedly making a noise. [Renewed laughter, cries of "order," and the loud hum of voices.] I hope, sir, the Chair will preserve order, or we must stop. [Laughter in all parts of the House.]

The House adjourned without taking any decisive question.

On Wednesday, the Retrenchment bill was *passed*, 106 votes to 48.

On Thursday, Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate's bill for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon Territory, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill re-appropriating $10,000 for a marine hospital at Ocracocke, N. C. was passed.

A good deal of business, not specially important, was done.

On Friday, the Assumption of State debts, and the Army Appropriation Bill, were discussed, and the latter passed.

On Saturday, a debate arose on letters from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that there were no charges against Jonathan Roberts and Calvin Blythe, to cause their removal from office. It was brought to a close by Mr. Stanly, who observed that he thought it was too late in the session to occupy the time of the House in discussing the villainy of Captain Tyler. The Captain had not been able to get but one Democrat to support him; and now there remained no one on that floor to defend him, except the guard; two of whom, he understood, at least, were to receive fat offices after the 4th of March. If the subject came up at another time, he might say something upon it; but, at present, the game was too contemptible for him to waste his ammunition upon it. He therefore moved the previous question.

Private and Territorial bills were then taken up.

Mr. Arnold's Retrenchment Bill, which has passed the House, will, should it pass the Senate (of which there appears to be some doubt,) effect a very great reduction in the expenses of government. Its provisions are as follows:—

The pay of members of Congress is fixed thus:

For the first five months of any session, $8 per day.

For the ensuing two months, (if Congress shall be so long in session,) $6 per day.

For the time Congress shall remain in session after the first seven months, $4 per day.

Members are to be paid only when in actual attendance upon their respective Houses; unless their absence be occasioned by sickness of themselves or their families, or by leave of either House.

The mileage is fixed at $4 for every 20 miles of travel. Distances are to be computed according to the Post Office book, reckoning from the post office nearest the residence of each member, by the usual route to the seat of Government. Mileage is not to be allowed, unless members have actually travelled the distance charged in their accounts. All officers and agents of the Government who are allowed travelling expenses are subjected to similar regulations.

The salaries of various other officers of the United States, whose pay is not protected by the Constitution—such, for instance, as the President and the Judges—are also brought down. Officers in the civil and military departments (army and navy included) of the Government, whose salary now exceeds $3,000, are reduced 20 per cent. on their present pay. Officers and agents receiving salaries ranging from $1.000 to $3.000, are reduced 12½ per cent. on their present pay. No reduction, however, is to bring down the salary of any one now receiving more than $1.000 below that sum. Diplomatic agents serving abroad are exempted from the reduction; also, all persons whose salaries are now not more than $1,000 per annum.

The offices of Recorder and Solicitor of the General Land Office are abolished.

Mr. Calhoun's organ in New York, the Morning Post, has been merged in the Evening Post, the organ of Van Buren. This must be rather a damper to the Charleston Mercury, whose correspondent assured it that Calhoun was far stronger than Van in that quarter.

Sale of Gold Coin.—We understand from a gentleman who attended Nash Court last week, that two lots of Gold Coin were offered at Public Auction to the highest bidder, for State Bank Notes. The first lot brought *par*; the second lot of $25 brought only $24 60. What the object of the owner of the Gold was, we know not, but the result of the sale proves conclusively, the estimation in which the Notes of our Banks are held, even in the Loco Foco County of Nash, since they are preferred to Gold. It also shows, that the attempts of the Loco Foco leaders in the late Legislature, to injure the credit of our Banks, will produce no other effect, than to recoil with tenfold force on the heads of the assailants.—*Raleigh Reg.*

Mecklenburg Mines.—When the "Gold fever," was so prevalent here a few years since, we heard a gentleman, whom we then thought an enthusiast in the business, declare his belief that Mecklenburg county was one great gold mine—that the precious metal could be found any where in her bounds if proper search were made. Subsequent experience has proved this no very incorrect opinion. For, of late we hear of new veins being discovered in all directions, some of them of the richest character. We have just seen some specimens of ore taken from a vein recently discovered by Dr. Stephen Fox, on his lands 1½ miles from town. We understand the vein is about 4 feet thick, and of indefinite width. In two days, three hands have raised 100 bushels of ore, estimated by judges to be worth $10 per bushel; (and from the specimens before us, we would say it could not be worth less.) *Charlotte Jeffersonian.*

The President and the Secretary of the Treasury.—Mr. Tyler and Mr. Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, it will be noted, are at issue upon the sufficiency of the Revenues of 1843, to meet the expenses of 1843. Mr. Forward estimates that there will be a surplus in the Treasury, on 1st January, 1844, of $390,000, some fraction.

Mr. Tyler says, that the Treasury will "be exhausted before the close of the year," even with the re-issue of Treasury notes.

We may judge what sort of Administration it is, by this single circumstance!

POSTSCRIPT.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The axle of the passenger car on the Wilmington Rail Road broke on Saturday night last, which threw the train off, and killed Mr. Hall of Baltimore, formerly of Halifax, N. C., and wounded eleven others, only one of whom was so badly hurt as to be obliged to stop.

Bishop Griswold died suddenly on Wednesday last, at Boston, aged 77.

Mr. Van Buren has gone to Albany, probably to get a nomination from the Legislature.

An arrival at New York brings a report of the breaking out of a Revolution in St. Domingo.

50 Bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES. For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb'y 22, 1843. 42-3w

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale—Will you please publish in your paper this week the appointments of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference, and oblige many of your patrons.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT—R. J. BOID, Presiding Elder.

Charleston City—Bethel Charge, H. Bass; Trinity, James Stacy; Cumberland, W. C. Kirkland; St. James, J. Nipper.

Black Swamp Circuit—J. H. Wheeler, W. J. Connor.

Walterborough Circuit—C. Murchison, H. J. Bass.

Orangeburg Circuit—D. G. McDaniel, D. J. Simmons.

Cypress Circuit—J. W. Wellborne, L. Little.

Cooper River—L. Scarbrough.

Beaufort Mission, (to colored people.)—T. E. Leadbetter, A. Chreitzburg.

Pocotaligo Circuit—A. J. Green.

Combahee and Ashepoo Circuit—J. R. Coburn, W. H. Smith.

Pon Pon Circuit—C. Willson, N. Bird.

Cooper River Circuit—A. Nettles.

North Santee Circuit—S. Leard, S. M. Green.

Savannah Circuit—M. Robbins, D. D. Cox.

COKESBURY DISTRICT—N. TALLY, P. E.

Cokesbury Circuit—W. Crook, W. H. Brunson.

Edgefield Circuit—S. Dunwoody, W. Fleming.

Pendleton Circuit—D. W. Seal, J. E. Davis.

Greenville—H. M. Mood.

Greenville Circuit—J. McMackin, W. M. Kerr, (Sup.)

Union Circuit—A. McCorquidale, W. T. Harrison.

Laurens Circuit—G. W. Moore.

Newberry Circuit—J. H. Zimmerman, D. Boid.

Barnwell Circuit—J. Chandler, M. Eady.

Aiken and Hamburg—R. J. Limehouse.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT—CHARLES BETTS, P. E.

Columbia—S. W. Capers.

Columbia Circuit—W. S. Holtzin.

Winnsborough Circuit—J. Watts, J. A. Porter.

Lancaster Circuit—J. R. Pickett.

Camden—C. H. Pritchard.

Darlington—J. W. Wightman.

Darlington Circuit—J. W. Townsend.

Santee Circuit—H. Spain, A. M. Shipp.

Wateree Mission—W. J. Jackson, W. Smith.

Pee Dee Mission—W. L. Pegues.

Manchester Mission—To be supplied.

Congaree Mission—S. Townsend.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—H. A. C. WALKER, Presiding Elder.

Wilmington—Whitefoord Smith.

Smithville Circuit—C. S. Walker.

Conwaysborough Circuit—W. C. Clark, J. F. Smith.

Bladen Circuit—J. McPherson, N. Goodilock.

Black River Circuit—S. D. Laney, W. Carson.

Georgetown—T. Huggins.

Fayetteville—Bond English.

Marion Circuit—A. M. Forster, A. W. Walker.

Black River and Pee Dee Mission—T. S. Daniel, L. O'Neal.

Waccamaw Neck Mission—J. A. Minnick, S. P. Taylor.

Sawpit Mission—P. A. M. Williams.

Cape Fear Mission—M. C. Turrentine.

CHERAW DISTRICT—DAVID DERRICK, P. E.

Cheraw—C. A. Crowel.

Rockingham Circuit—J. B. Anthony, J. Vandever.

Chesterfield Circuit—A. Hogle.

Wadesborough Circuit—H. H. Durant, J. Tarrant.

Centre Circuit—S. Jones, A. Huckabee, S. W. Daves.

Montgomery Circuit—J. M. Bradly, J. Parker.

Deep River Circuit—A. H. Richardson.

Cumberland Circuit—C. McLeod.

Pleasant Grove Circuit—W. A. McSwain.

LINCOLNTON DISTRICT—W. A. GAMEWELL, Presiding Elder.

Charlotte Station—W. P. Mouzon.

Charlotte Circuit—J. L. Potter.

Lincolnton Circuit—A. B. McGilvary.

York Circuit—P. G. Bowman.

Spartanburg Circuit—Z. W. Barnes, M. Machean.

Rutherfordton Circuit—M. A. McKibben.

Shelby Circuit—W. C. Patterson.

Morganton Circuit—George R. Tally.

Lenoir Circuit—H. E. Ogburn.

Next Conference to be held in Georgetown, S. C.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered by the Judges, in the following cases since our last notice:

By Ruffin, C. J. in Rogers & Co. v. Dilliard, from Granville, affirming judgment below. Also, in State, to use of Ellen v. Arrington, from Nash, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Plemons v. Fore, in Equity from Buncombe, directing a decree for Plaintiff.

By Daniel, J. in Rogers v. Walker, from Granville, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Lindsay v. Stephens, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State in relation of Wills v. Sugg, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Lazarus & Co. v. Long, from Richmond, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Wall & Holton v. Jarrott, from Richmond, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Tomlinson, from Iredell, affirming the judgment below.

By Gaston, J. in Latham v. Wiswall, in Equity from Beaufort, declaring that the motion to dissolve the Injunction, was properly refused.—*Register.*

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

For farther evidence of its value, see certificates of cures in different papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chamber street, New York.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb'y 20, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Beaver Creek Co. Geo McNeill, J Huske & Son, B Rose, C T Haigh, G W McDonald, Gardner & McKethan, H & E J Lilly, J D Starr, Dr B Robinson, D Shaw, Cook & Co. H L Myrover, Daniel Johnson, D A Ray, J D Williams, and C J & R M Orrell, of this place; and for J & W Murphy, Mrs Hill, and D L Swain, of the interior.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., on Thursday, the 15th day of March next, THREE NEGROES, viz: a likely young man, about 30 years old, and an old man and woman; Green's patent Straw Cutter; Corn Sheller; one old timber cart, a few sows and pigs, Blacksmith tools, Carpenter's tools, farming implements, 1 loom, spinning wheels, and some Household Furniture, and various other things too tedious to mention. Great bargains to be had. Terms of sale 90 days credit. Note with approved security will be required before any thing is removed.

JAMES EVANS, *Trustee.*

February 21, 1843. 42 4w

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, THOMAS L. HYBART, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss ELIZA MAFFITT, only daughter of the late Dr. Wm. H. Maffitt.

In the Episcopal Church, Tarborough, by Rev. J. Singletary, Rev. JOSEPH B. CHESHIRE to Miss ELIZABETH PARKER, daughter of Mr. Thos. Parker.

In Anson county, on the 12th instant, by Elder Joel Gulledge, JAMES CHILDS, Esq., to Miss LIVELY GADDY.

DIED,

In this town, on the 19th instant, CATHERINE, infant daughter of W. L. and M. Frizell, aged three months and 21 days.

In Randolph County, on the 10th inst. PETER DICKS, in the 71st year of his age. The deceased had for a long time been a worthy member and minister of the Gospel in the Society of "Friends."

The Rockfish Company offer a superior style of 4-4 SHEETING, wholesale, at 6½ cents, ninety days.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.

February 18, 1843. 42tf

FOUND.

A PURSE containing a small sum of Money, which the owner can receive by describing it and paying for this advertisement, by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

Hay Street, above the Post Office.

February 21, 1843. 42-1w

A Fresh Supply of

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked.

Tanners' Oil in barrels, a prime article and in good order.

New Orleans Sugar and Molasses, in hhds. and barrels. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 21, 1843. 42-3w

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.

W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

IMPORTED

FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Nolsette, by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Children—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c. see hand bills.

ALEXANDER McPHATTER.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

$100 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid by the Subscriber for the delivery to him, in the town of Carthage, Moore County, of two NEGROES, Slaves, hereinafter described, or Forty Dollars for the confinement of either of them in any Jail in North Carolina so that the owner can get him:—

JACOB, a boy forty years of age, rather low, stout built, and quick spoken. Said boy ranaway from Archibald McCollum of Cumberland county, in January 1839,—is supposed to be lurking on Cape Fear, in Cumberland or Wake counties, or on Little River in Moore county.

ELIJAH, a boy twenty years of age, large, likely, and black complected. Said boy ranaway from David Avery, a negro trader of Alabama,—is supposed to be lurking on Deep River in Moore county, or on the waters of Richland or McLendon's creeks in said county. Said Negroes are now the property of the Subscriber.

ALEX'R KELLY.

Carthage, Feb'y 14, 1843. 42-3w

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 17th instant, an indented apprentice named Neill Thomas Tyson, aged 16 years. All persons are forwarned against harboring or dealing with him, under penalty of the law.

CORNELIUS B. TYSON.

Cumberland County, Feb. 20. 42-2w

LAND SALE.

ON MONDAY the 13th day of March next, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door in the town of Wadesborough,

350 ACRES OF LAND,

More or less, lying on Pee Dee, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin, William Hough, and others, being one-half of that valuable tract formerly belonging to James H. Martin, deceased, levied on as the property of Edmund D. Martin, to satisfy sundry exs. dis. in my hands against the said Edmund D. Martin, in favor of the State of North Carolina, C. Myers, William P. Kendall, N. P. Liles, and others.

The above Lands are said to be equal to any on Pee Dee River in point of fertility, containing about 80 or 100 acres of most choice low lands, the balance of the tract upland, remarkably fine for Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. There is on the tract about 125 or 130 acres of cleared Land, also a small Dwelling, Kitchen, fine Barn Crib, and Stables; a good well of water. The whole tract lies remarkably level, and the cleared Land in a fine state for cultivation, well fenced, &c. And for the accommodation of purchasers, I am authorized to sell for $1200 cash, the remainder of the purchase money on a credit of one and two years, equally divided, with interest from the day of sale. Notes and approved security for the two annual instalments will be required. Persons not acquainted with the Lands, will be shewn by application on the premises, or to James M. Waddill, at Wadesborough.

Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of January, 1843.

J. WHITE,

[38-its] *Sheriff of Anson County.*

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale *either* at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

FRESH

Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Amonia; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Amonia; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Piperine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 2, 1842. 28tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

THE MERCHANTS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, } Directors. CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candies,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

Sears' Bible Biography,

WITH several hundred Engravings; Sears' Wonders of the World, also with numerous Engravings; Norman's Rambles and Discoveries in Yucatan, with numerous Engravings. Language of Flowers.

Also, the U. S. Almanac for 1843; Sketches by Boz; Nicholas Nickleby; Oliver Twist; Curiosity Shop; Pickwick Papers; (all with Plates.) Condition and Fate of England, by Lester; Benjamin's Architect; U. S. Dispensatory; Preston's Book Keeping, Indelible Ink, &c.

Dec. 19. E. J. HALE.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES,** kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

Just Receiving by Steamer Cotton Plant,

100 BOXES Tin Plate, ½ x, from one of the best manufactories in England, a superior article,
40 boxes Tin Plate, (extra sizes,) x, xx, xxx,
2,000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted sizes, No. 1 to 21,
50 bundles Russia, American, & English Sheet Iron,
20 bundles Hoop Iron, assorted, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
1,800 lbs. Sheet and Bar Copper and Copper Bottoms,
2,400 lbs. Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, & Lead Pipe, assorted.

—ALSO—

Tinners' Tools and Machines; Tin Plates; Brass Wove Wire, for milk strainers; Iron and Tinned Rivets; Kettle and Bucket Ears; Sauce Pan Handles; Scale Beams; Jack Chain Iron; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights; Brass Cocks, &c. &c. Together with every article in the above line, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

January 31, 1843. 39-3m

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

NEW GOODS.

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's.)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand on Gillespie street, next door to the Bank of the State, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

DICKSON EVANS, M. D.,

Eclectic,

OCCUPIES the Store, corner of Green and Bow streets, where he may be found when not professionally engaged. He discloses the use of poisons, whether vegetable, mineral, or animal; or any other means which have a tendency to reduce the vitality of the system.

"Do not counteract the living principle."—*Napoleon.*

His Materia Medica will be composed principally of the medical plants of our country, which have proven themselves innocuous and powerfully sanative.

"Prove all things and hold fast that which is good."—*St. Paul.*

A good assortment of Botanic Medicines will be kept for sale. These Medicines are particularly recommended for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Dropsy, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1843. 38tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

6 HHDS. PRIME NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 bbls. do. do. Molasses.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 6, 1843. 36-tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-so was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and of all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificates as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 1st day of May next, to-wit:—

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

George W. Peay, Farmer.
John N. Brent, Merchant.
John Wall, Jr.,
Elmsley M. Woodburn, Merchant.
Bluford Williamson, Farmer.
James W. Sanders, Merchant.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

James W. Smith, Merchant.

ANSON COUNTY.

W. H. Bigelow, Mechanic.
Cullen Curlee, Farmer.
William Walden, Farmer.
Augustine Shepherd, Farmer.
James A. Harrell, Farmer.

STANLY COUNTY.

Thomas Tomlinson, Merchant.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Joel Sanders, Trader.
George Underwood, Farmer.
Milton H. Sanders, Farmer.
Talbert Russell, Collier.
Jonathan Cook,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

John W. Matthews, Farmer.
John Hart, Laborer.
Charles Shadgett, Tavern-keeper.
Neill Patterson, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.

James Garner, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Samuel Rayner, Painter.

BLADEN COUNTY.

J. F. Barnes, Merchant.

By order of the Court.

W. E. ANDERSON, *C. D. C.*

Wilmington, Jan'y 11, 1843. 37-10w

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Hull's Utero Abdominal Supporter.

THIS new Instrument, for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the afflicted as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of perfecting a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.

The Supporter has attained a very high character in Europe as well as in this country. It is adopted to the entire disuse of Pessaries, and all other painful surgical expedients, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Paris, and is universally recommended in Europe by medical men of the highest rank. In this country it is sustained by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.

Rooms have been furnished exclusively for Ladies, at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients.

The above Instruments are for sale by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Pamphlets describing its uses and application, can be had as above.

February 4, 1843.

HULL'S TRUSSES.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.

PERSONS afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application to the Office, No. 4 Vesey street, New York, or to either of the Agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, exclusively for Ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

A constant supply of Hull's genuine Trusses will be kept by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

February 4, 1843. 40-13w

VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a large quantity of Valuable LAND, in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, much of which is of a superior quality of bottom and up-land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c., with excellent Buildings, Grist Mill, and Orchard. This land lies in the midst of one of the finest ranges in North Carolina. Its character for health and good water, is seldom equalled. It will be sold in any number of acres to suit the purchaser, and on terms to suit the times. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine it. Application to me, near Raleigh, or to Gen. W. D. Dowd, near Carthage, Moore county, either in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

P. W. DOWD.

December 10, 1842. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement, and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6, 1842. 31tf

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order at short notice.

E. J. HALE.

September 28.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Tray, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

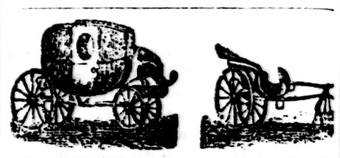
Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any *regular Northern Establishment.*

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 1, 1843.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 71, Maiden Lane, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

This article has been in constantly increasing use for 20 years past. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge,

A remedy for Worms, perfectly harmless to child or adult. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,

A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

Hewes' Liniment,

A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

Lin's Strengthening Plasters,

For the relief of pains and weakness in the Breast, Back, or Side. Also removes the irritation of incipient Consumption from the Lungs to the surface of the body. So in Liver Complaints, Coughs and Colds. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,

For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.